THE

Caledonian Mercury.

9291. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21. 1781.

THEATRE ROYAL.

For the Benefit of Mr Hallion *and* Mr Johns,

By particular Defire of feveral Perfons of Diftinction)

To-morrow, being THURSDAY, 22d March, will be prefented,

A Comedy called, The

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

To which the Play and Farce, a Pantomimical Interlude, called,

HARLEQUIN IN AMSTERDAM;

OR,

THE DOWNFALL OF THE DUTCH.

With a View of St Euftatius,

The VESSELS in the Harbour,

And the FLEET under ADMIRAL RODNEY.

Harlequin, Mr SOUTHGATE;——Dutchman, Mr KELLY.

Mrs Cook, with a new Song, called, *O what a charming thing is Feafting!* Mr HALLION.

Clown, with a Prologue, Mr JOHNSON.

The Ladies, Mrs CHARTERIS, Mrs COLLINS, Mrs POWEL, and Miss HURST.

Columbine, Mrs WHITE.

To which will be added,

THE GENTLE SHEPHERD.

Patie, Mr HALLION.
Bauldy, Mr FOWLER.
Peggy, Mrs HENDERSON.
Mauie, by a YOUNG LADY of this City.

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By JOHN BELL, Parliament-Square,

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SECOND REPORT *of the* COMMISSIONERS *appointed to examine, take, and ſtate, the* PUBLIC ACCOUNTS *of the Kingdom.*

PURSUING the line of enquiry marked out in our Firſt Report to the Legiſlature, namely, an examination of the balances in the hands of thoſe accountants who receive money from the ſubjeƈt, to be paid into the Exchequer, that we might omit no office of receipt, and no receiver of the public revenue under that deſcription, we obtained from the office of the Auditor of the Exchequer, "A liſt of all the public offices where money is received for taxes or duties, and of the names of all perſons who are receivers of public money raiſed upon the ſubjeƈt by taxes or duties, and who pay the ſame into the Exchequer."

We have examined into the manner in which the public revenue is collected, received, and paid into the Exchequer, in all theſe offices, and by all theſe receivers.

In the Cuſtoms, the Receiver-General, William Melliſh, Eſq; certified to us, That, upon the 10th of September laſt, there was in his hands, excluſive of the current weekly receipts of the duties of the Cuſtoms, the ſum of four thouſand four hundred and twelve pounds three ſhillings and ten-pence; which ſum was the amount of certain collections tranſmitted to him either from the plantations, or particular out-ports; and was to continue in his hands no longer than until the Comptroller-General, as to ſome parts of it, and the Commiſſioners, as to other parts, ſhould direƈt under what heads of duties the ſeveral items, of which this ſum was compounded, ſhould be arranged, and paid into the Exchequer, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of. Mr Melliſh has informed us, that part of this ſum has been ſince paid by him, according to orders of the Commiſſioners and Comptroller-General; and that the other parts thereof, amounting to three thouſand two hundred eighty-eight pounds fourteen ſhillings and eleven-pence farthing, was remaining in his hands the 20th inſtant; this remainder, we are of opinion, the Commiſſioners and Comptroller-General ſhould, in their ſeveral departments, arrange, and the Receiver-General ſhould pay according to ſuch arrangement as ſpeedily as poſſible.

By the examinations of Joſhua Powell, Eſq; chief Clerk to the Comptroller-General, and of Mr Anthony Blinkhorn, Aſſiſtant to the Receiver-General, it appears, that the duties of the Cuſtoms are collected by officers, either in London or at the out-ports: In London, the chief Teller every day receives them from the Collectors, and pays them into the office of the Receiver-General; at the out-ports, the Collectors remit their receipt by bills to the Receiver-General, and are not permitted to retain in their hands above one hundred pounds, unleſs for ſpecial reaſons, allowed of by the Commiſſioners, and by the Lords of the Treaſury. The nett produce of every duty received in each week, is paid by the Receiver-General in the following week into the Exchequer.

In the Exciſe, we find, from the examinations of George Lewis Scott, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners, and of Richard Paton, Eſq; Second General Accomptant, (both annexed to our firſt report) that the Collectors retain in their hands no part of the duties they receive; and that the Receiver-General every week pays into the Exchequer the nett produce of this revenue, unleſs ſome foreſeen demands in the following week made a reſervation of any part of it neceſſary.

In the Stamp-office, we examined Mr James Dugdale, Deputy Receiver-General, and Mr John Lloyd, Firſt Clerk to the Comptroller and Accomptant-General; from whom we collect, that the whole produce of theſe duties, ariſing either from the receipt at the office in London, or from bills remitted from the diſtributors in the country, is paid every week into the Exchequer.

In the Salt-office, Milward Rowe, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners, and Mr John Elliott, Correſpondent, were examined: The Collectors of theſe duties are continually remitting their receipt to the office in bills; every week the account is made up, and the whole balance paid into the Exchequer, reſerving always, in the hands of the Caſhier, a ſum not exceeding five hundred pounds, for the purpoſe of defraying the incidental expences of the office.

In the Office for licenſing Hawkers and Pedlars, we learn from Mr James Turner, one of the Commiſſioners, that the riding Surveyors keep remitting to this office, in bills, the duties they receive in the country; which the Caſhier pays, together with what he receives in London, weekly, into the Exchequer, purſuant to the act of the 9th and 10th of King William the Third, provided his whole receipt amounts to more than two hundred pounds; reſerving in his hands ſuch a ſum as may be ſufficient for the payment of ſalaries, incidents, and current expences.

In the Office for regulating Hackney Coaches and Chairs, we collect from the examination of Mr Joſeph Marſhall, Clerk to the Receiver-General, that the duties or rents of the hackney-coaches become due every lunar month, and of the hackney-chairs every quarter; and theſe rents being uſually paid within a certain time after they become due, the Receiver-General makes a payment of one thouſand pounds into the Exchequer every twenty-eight days, except that each of his quarterly payments amounts to five hundred pounds only, as he then reſerves in his hands a ſum for the payment of ſalaries and the incidental expences of the office.

The punƈtuality and expedition with which the duties collected in theſe offices paſs from the pocket of the ſubjeƈt into the Exchequer, leave us no room to ſuggeſt any alteration in the time or manner of paying in the ſame.

In the Poſt-Office, Robert Trevor, Eſq; the Receiver-General, in anſwer to our precept, returned a balance of nine thouſand three hundred fifty-eight pounds two ſhillings in his hands, upon the 5th of September laſt. From his examination, and from thoſe of William Fauquier, Eſq; Accomptant-General in this office, and of Mr William Ward, Collector of the Bye and Croſs-Road Office, it appears that this revenue is paid into the office of the Receiver-General, either by certain officers or collectors in London, (ſome paying every other day, ſome weekly, and ſome quarterly, or by remittances in bills from the Poſt-maſters in the country) who do not keep the money they receive any conſiderable time in their hands. The Collector of the Bye and Croſs-Road Office makes his payments to the Receiver-General quarterly, and to the amount of about fifteen thouſand pounds each quarter. The Receiver-General pays into the Exchequer ſeven hundred pounds every week, purſuant to the act of the 9th and 10th of Queen Anne, chapter the 10th, and the balance in his hands he pays in every quarter, reſerving about five thouſand pounds to anſwer incidental warrants from the Board, to pay ſalaries and other expences of the office.

There are four branches of the revenue which are collected, not under the direction of Commiſſioners, but by ſingle perſons only; theſe are the Firſt Fruits and the Tenths of the Clergy; and the deduƈtions of ſixpence and of one ſhilling in the pound out of penſions, ſalaries, fees, and wages.

We examined Edward Malſo, Eſq; the Receiver, and John Bacon, Eſq; the Deputy Receiver, of the Firſt Fruits, who informed us, that this revenue is received from the Clergy, at the office in London; that at the end of Oƈtober, or the beginning of November, in every year, this Receiver pays into the Exchequer the nett receipt of the preceding year, ending 31ſt of December; and that the balance of this duty in his hands, upon the 30th of November laſt, was four thouſand three hundred thirty-two pounds eight ſhillings and eleven-pence three farthings.

Robert Cheſter, Eſq; the Receiver of the Tenths, being examined, we find that theſe payments become due from the clergy every Chriſtmas; that they ought to be made before the laſt day of April following, and if they are not made before the 31ſt of May, he delivers an account of the defaulters into the Exchequer; that he receives theſe payments, together with the arrears of former years, during the following year, ending at Chriſtmas, at which time he makes up his yearly account, and in the month of June or July after, he has, for the laſt three years, paid into the Exchequer the nett receipt of the preceding year; and it appears, that upon the 2 th of December laſt, the ſum in his hands was nine thouſand eight hundred and ninety pounds and two-pence halfpenny.

Both theſe dues from the clergy are granted in purſuance of the 2d and 3d of Queen Anne, chapter 11th, to the Corporation called "The Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne," for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy. Theſe Governors uſually hold their firſt meeting ſome time in November every year, a ſhort time before which it has been cuſtomary for theſe receivers to make their payments into the Exchequer.

Thomas Aſtle, Eſq; Receiver of the ſix-penny duty, collects it from the officers and perſons charged either quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly, according to the praƈtice of the officer or perſon he receives it from: he has no ſtated times for his payments into the Exchequer, except that in March or April, every year, he pays in the balance then in his hands, of his laſt year's collection. By his return to us, upon the 16th of December laſt, the ſum of ſix thouſand eight hundred eighty-one pounds ſeven ſhillings and eleven-pence, was then remaining in his hands; but this ſum, as he has ſince informed us, he has paid into the Exchequer, together with the balance of his year's accompt, ending the 5th inſtant.

Richard Carter, Eſq; Receiver of the one ſhilling duty, collects it from different offices, at different times: he uſually makes payments every quarter into the Exchequer, and once a-year pays in the balance. The ſum in his hands, upon the 20th of Oƈtober laſt, was two thouſand and fifty pounds fifteen ſhillings and ſeven-pence; and he has ſince ſignified to us, that he has paid the ſame into the Exchequer.

The intention of that clauſe in the act, which direƈts our firſt inquires to the public money in the hands of accomptants is, that the public may the ſooner avail themſelves of the uſe of their own money: one of the indiſpenſible means of obtaining this end is, to accelerate the payments of the revenue into the Exchequer.

Out of the revenue of the Poſt Office, the act of Queen Anne orders a payment of ſeven hundred pounds every week into the Exchequer, and aſſigns as a reaſon, "the raiſing a preſent ſupply of monies "for carrying on the war, and other her Majeſty's moſt neceſſary oc"caſions." The neceſſary occaſions of theſe times require payments as large and as frequent as can be made. It appears from an account of the nett produce of the revenues of the Poſt Office, at the time of the act of Queen Anne paſſed, and from the accounts of the preſent weekly receipts of theſe revenues, and of the balances paid quarterly into the Exchequer, tranſmitted to us from the Receiver General, that the revenues of this office are much increaſed, and that the current weekly receipt will ſupply a much larger payment than ſeven hundred pounds. We are therefore of opinion, that the method of paying the balance every week into the Exchequer, eſtabliſhed in the Cuſtoms, Exciſe, and other offices above-mentioned, ſhould be adopted in the Poſt Office; and that the Receiver General ſhould every week pay the nett balance of his receipt into the Exchequer, reſerving in his hands no more than is neceſſary to anſwer the current payments and expences of the office.

It appears to be cuſtomary for the Receiver of the Firſt Fruits to detain in his hands the produce of the whole year, until eight or nine

after that year is ended, beſides receiving the current produce 18 months; and for the Receiver of the Tenths to detain in his hands for at leaſt a year, the whole of this duty received by him before the 31ſt of May in each year (at which time he delivers a liſt of the defaulters into the Exchequer) beſides receiving the current produce of the year. It appears likewiſe, that the Receivers of the Sixpenny and Shilling duties do not pay into the Exchequer the whole produce of theſe duties as they receive them. All ſuch detentions are, in our opinion, a diſadvantage to the public, and liable to abuſe. There exiſts no reaſon why the public ſhould not have the cuſtody and uſe of public money, rather than an individual, until the ſervice to which it is appropriated, of whatever nature that ſervice may be, calls for its application. The public coffers are the fate repoſitory for public money.

One purpoſe, among others, expreſſed in the act that appoints us is, that any defect in the preſent method of collecting the duties may be corrected, and that a leſs expenſive one may be eſtabliſhed; and we are expreſsly directed to report ſuch regulations, as in our judgment ſhall appear expedient to be eſtabliſhed, in order that the duties may hereafter be received in the manner the moſt advantageous to the public.

We, therefore, in obedience thereto, think it our duty to ſubjoin one obſervation, that has occurred to us during the progreſs of our enquiries.

The land-tax, and the duties ariſing from ſtamps, ſalt, licenſes to hawkers and pedlars, and from hackney coaches and chairs, are under the management of five ſeparate and diſtinct Boards of Commiſſioners, conſiſting of twenty-five in number: The amount of the groſs produce of the laſt four of theſe duties, by the returns made to our precepts, is eight hundred thirty-one thouſand one hundred and twenty-ſix pounds three ſhillings and one penny three-farthings; of the nett produce, ſeven hundred ſixty thouſand-five hundred forty-eight pounds fifteen ſhillings and ſix-pence. The time in which the Commiſſioners are uſually engaged in tranſacting the buſineſs of their ſeveral offices is as follows: The attendance of the Commiſſioners of the land-tax, at their office, is thrice a-week; of the Stamp-office, thrice a-week; of the Salt-office, twice a-week; of Hawkers and Pedlars, once a-week; of hackney coaches and chairs, once a-week.

We are aware, that the comparative produce of different duties is not alone a criterion by which we may judge with preciſion and certainty of the time, trouble, expence, and number of officers neceſſary to be employed in the management of them; to have formed an accurate and deciſive opinion upon this point, it would have been neceſſary to have entered into an examination, which would have carried us too far from the object of our preſent enquiry; but we are of opinion, that the ſmall produce of ſome of theſe duties, and the ſhort time in which each of theſe five Boards are able to tranſact their buſineſs, are circumſtances which induce a ſtrong preſumption that ſo many eſtabliſhments are not neceſſary for the management of theſe branches of the revenue, and which lay a reaſonable foundation for an inquiry, whether there may not be formed a conſolidation of offices, beneficial to the Public. This ſuggeſtion we ſubmit to the wiſdom of the Legiſlature.

GUY CARLETON, (L. S.)
T. ANGUISH, (L. S.)
A. PIGGOTT, (L. S.)
RICH. NEAVE, (L. S.)
S. BEACHCROFT, (L. S.)
GEO. DRUMMOND, (L. S.)

Office of Accounts, Bell-yard, 31ſt of January, 1781.

From the London Gazette, March 17.

Mittau, Feb. 13. On the 8th inſtant her Highneſs the Ducheſs of Courland was ſafely delivered of a Princeſs.

Dreſden, March 4. The Elector received yeſterday, by an Eſtaffette, the news of the death of Prince Eugene of Deſſau, Field Marſhal of the Saxon Army, who died on the 2d inſtant, in the 76th year of his age, at his palace at Deſſau.

War Office, March 17. 1781.

Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards, Cornet Bryan Cooke is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Holland. Chriſtopher Baynes, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Bryan Cooke. Quarter-Maſter Richard Evans, of the 16th Dragoons, to be Quarter-Maſter, vice Johnſon Thomſon.

1ſt Regiment of Foot Guards, Enſign John Goding, of 63th Foot, to be Endgn, vice Charles Argill.

Coldſtream Regiment of Foot Guards, Enſign Waſhington Shirley to be Lieutenant, vice W. A. S. Boſcawen.

4th Regiment of Foot, Captain-Lieutenant Chriſtopher Breary to be Captain of a Company, vice John Tarrier. Lieutenant John Thomas Maddiſon to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Chriſtopher Breary. Enſign Ambroſe Soden to be Lieutenant, vice John Thomas Maddiſon.

6th Regiment of Foot, Enſign Robert Roe to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Meyrick.

26th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Robert Crauford, of 98th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Fitzgerald.

31ſt Regiment of Foot, Henry Dawſon, Gent. to be Enſign in one of the Additional Companies, vice William Warburton.

52d Regiment of Foot, James William Unwin, Gent. to be Enſign, vice —— Drake.

97th Regiment of Foot, Enſign George Allenſon to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Ramſay. William Whatley, Gent. to be Enſign, vice George Allenſon.

98th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Edward Fitzgerald, from 26th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Crauford.

Lieutenant George Mawby, of 18th Foot, to be Lieutenant in Captain Kenneth M'Kenzie's Independent Company of Foot.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *March 16.*

Portſmouth, 13. This morning, ſailed the following ſhips, with a large fleet of victuallers, &c. for Gibraltar, (for a liſt of which, in the order of line of battle, ſee our paper of Wedneſday laſt.)

Portſmouth, 13. The following ſhips, under command of Commodore Johnſtone, dropped down to St Helens laſt night, with the Haſtings, Queen, Chapman, Valentine, O'Hara, Lord North, Latham, Eſſex, Alfa, Hinchinbrook, Locko, Fortitude, and Southampton Eaſt-Indiamen, and a fleet of tranſports, which ſailed from thence this evening, with a fair wind.

Guns.	*Guns.*
74 Hero, Hawker.	32 Diana, Burnaby.
64 Monmouth, Alms.	32 Jaſon, Piggot.
50 Romney, Com. Johnſtone.	28 Mercury, Preſcot.
50 Jupiter, Paſley.	16 Sharke, M'Dowell.
50 Iris, Sutton.	16 Porto, Lumley.
32 Active, M'Kenzie.	14 Rattleſnake, Clements.

Terror bomb, Infernal fireſhip, and Lark.

ARMED TRANSPORTS.

San Carlos,	Pondicherry,
Manilla,	Porpoiſe,
Royal Charlotte,	Lord Townſend.

The Rumbold, of Liverpool, has taken and ſent into Cork the Fortuna, ——, from Meſſina to Amſterdam, laden with wine, currants, lemons, and nuts.

The Minerva, Rider, of London, has taken and carried into Liverpool the Good Friends, Bakker, of Amſterdam, from St Euſtatia to Amſterdam; ſhe is valued at 40,000 l.

The Generous Friends, Morris, from London to Gainſborough, is ſuppoſed to be loſt, and all hands periſhed.

The Ant and Waſp privateers, of Briſtol, in company with ſeveral other privateers, have taken and carried into Scilly a Dutch brig, from Curacoa to Amſterdam.

The Portland man of war is come into harbour to dock.

The Jacobus, Parr, prize to the Tom, Lee, put into Cork the 5th inſt. all well.

The trade from Leith, under convoy of the Alfred, is arrived in Yarmouth Roads.

The Providence, Brockbank, from Dublin to Cork, was taken and carried into Breſt the 29th of December.

Extract of a letter from Dartmouth, 13. Yeſterday, landed here a Captain of a veſſel out of a Flemiſh ſhip, from France, who reports, that, a few days ago, ſailed from Concale Bay, for the weſtward, ſix privateers, viz. the Eagle and La Madame, of 44 guns each; the others from 28 to 36 guns each.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, March 16.*

This day, in the Houſe of Commons, as ſoon as one hundred members were got together, the Houſe proceeded to ballot for a Committee to decide on the merits of the late election for the city of Edinburgh, when the following gentlemen were choſen:

Frederick Montagu, Chairman.	Sir Horatio Mann.
Edward Morant, Eſq;	Edward Meux Wortley, Eſq;
Sir William Lemon.	William Drake, junior, Eſq;
Sir Robert Cotton.	Clement Tudway, Eſq;
Sir Harbord Harbord.	Richard Payne Knight, Eſq;
James Phipps, Eſq;	James Darker, Eſq;
Hon. George Auguſtus North.	

Petitioner, Sir Laurence Dundas.
Sitting member, William Miller, Eſq;
Nominee for the petitioner, the Honourable Charles James Fox.
Nominee for the ſitting member, William Pulteney, Eſq;

Mr *Hopkins* moved, that the Sheriffs of Coventry, who had been committed the evening before to the gaol of Newgate, be diſcharged from that place, and put into the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms. The honourable gentleman ſaid, his motive for doing this was, that there was no accommodation yet in Newgate for any priſoner, owing to its being out of repair ever ſince the late riots, which rendered the preſent ſituation of the Sheriffs a very pitiable one, and ſuch as to merit the conſideration of the Houſe.

Lord *Sheffield* ſaid, that though the Sheriffs had done him great wrong, he had no perſonal pique againſt them; but the moment he heard of the ſituation of the Sheriffs, he proceeded to the Keeper of Newgate to enquire reſpecting it, and he was free to confeſs, that he was given to underſtand, that there was no bedding in Newgate for the Sheriffs, on which account he could not object to their being releaſed from it, though he thought they might be committed to Tothill-Fields Bridewell, inſtead of it.

A long converſation enſued, whether the Sheriffs ſhould be ſent to the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, or Tothill-Fields Bridewell; but the general opinion being for the former, the queſtion was put, that the order of the Houſe, for committing them to Newgate, ſhould be diſcharged, and the Speaker's warrant iſſued for putting them into the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms.

Mr *Hulidey* moved, that the order of the day, for going into a Committee next Tueſday on the late election for Honiton, on the petition of Mr Coxe againſt Mr Macleod the ſitting member, ſhould be diſcharged.

After a ſhort debate, the queſtion was put, and loſt on a diviſion, 75 to 21.

Sir *George Yonge* then moved, that Mr Coxe ſhould have leave to withdraw his petition, which motion was alſo loſt on a diviſion, 55 to 21.

Mr *Minchin* poſtponed his motion reſpecting the navy, to Thurſday next.

From the London Papers, March 17.

Madrid, Feb. 6. Diſpatches from the Intendant of Louiſiana informs us that Don Fernando de Leyva, commandant of the fort of St Lous des Illenois, hearing that Captain Heſſ, in the Engliſh ſervice, was coming to attack him by the river Miſſiſippi, with 300 regular troops and 900 Indians, made the beſt diſpoſitions he could to receive them; ſo that the enemy, who expected to find the country defenceleſs, found themſelves, on the contrary, forced to retire. In their retreat 22 planters, who were working in the fields with their ſlaves, became the victims of the ferocity of this troop, who, beſides, wounded ſix whites and one negro, and made priſoners 57 of the former, and 13 of the latter. His Majeſty, being acquainted with the vigorous defence of Captain Fernando de Leyva, and of Lieutenant D. Francis Cartabana, has raiſed the firſt to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and the other to that of Captain.

LONDON.

We are informed the grand fleet, which lately ſailed for the relief of Gibraltar, is not to go through the Straits, but that Admiral Darby is to diſpatch ſix ſhips of the line, and an equal number of frigates, to convoy the victuallers and ſtoreſhips, and that the remainder of the fleet are to cruize off Cadiz, and, if practicable, to attack the Spaniſh ſquadron in the Bay; for which purpoſe they have taken with them ſeveral bomb-ketches and fireſhips. Letters from Spain mention, that they have not been joined by the Breſt fleet, as they expected; and that they are exceedingly apprehenſive of a viſit from the Engliſh in the Bay of Cadiz, where they are buſy erecting new batteries for their protection; they add that the ſhips are in very bad condition, moſt of them having been upwards of two years afloat, and extremely foul.

We learn from good authority that the Cadiz fleet, which had lately ſailed from thence for the expreſs purpoſe of intercepting the ſupplies for Gibraltar, is ſince returned into port, in conſequence of intelligence they had received of Vice Admiral Darby's force, with which they were not able to cope, on account of their being diſappointed in the expected reinforcement from Breſt, that ſquadron having ſuſtained conſiderable damage in the late ſtormy weather; hence there is every reaſon to hope the garriſon of Gibraltar will be as effectually relieved this year as it was the laſt.

There are letters in town from capital houſes at Paris, who have received advices of a very late date, from the Havannah, which mention a flux and fever raging with great fury amongſt the troops and the fleet, and carrying off great numbers in a very little time, whoſe bodies are carried out in boats and buried at ſea, to prevent further dreadful conſequences that might enſue if they were buried on ſhore.

There is advice from Breſt, that the Triomphante, of 80 guns, the Sovereign, of 74, and the Hardi, of 64, are returned from a cruize off Cape Finiſterre in great diſtreſs, having loſt all their lower maſts and boats in a gale of wind.

Yeſterday Lord North gave notice in the Houſe of Commons, that as he had before informed the Houſe that he ſhould take an opportunity to propoſe ſome improvements upon ſuch of the taxes of former years, as were either efficient, or wanted regulation; he would on Monday next offer to the conſideration of the Houſe ſome mode of improving and meliorating the duties on paper.

The loan bill was reported yeſterday to the Houſe of Commons, and ordered to be engroſſed.

Vice-Admiral Parker, Commander in Chief at Plymouth, is ordered to ſtrike his flag at that port, and hoiſt it in his Majeſty's ſhip Victory, at Portſmouth, to take the command of a ſquadron of ſhips fitting for immediate ſervice in the channel.

Admiral Milbanke is appointed to ſucceed Admiral Parker, in the command at Plymouth.

A by-ſtander would beg leave to aſk the able and attentive Sheriff of Middleſex, who has ſo diſintereſtedly invited the Weſt-India proprietors and merchants to meet with him at the London Tavern, whether he means (for the national honour) to conſider the produce of the iſland of St Euſtatia as the total of the property which the inhabitants ſhould have preſerved to them, that they may not be worſe treated than the Britiſh inhabitants were at the ſurrender of Grenada? Or if the whole property of our united foes which was depoſited there to wait the moſt convenient opportunities of conveying it to their own ports, is likewiſe to be conſidered as the property of the inhabitants, and to be exempted from capture equally with the ſugar and tobacco raiſed in the iſland? Or whether natives of this country naturalized in Holland, for the benefit of trading to greater advantage in St Euſtatia, ought to be conſidered, when there, as Dutch or Engliſh?

It was this day reported, but we know not on what foundation, that Admiral Darby, with the fleet under his command, had fallen in, off Uſhant, with a ſquadron of French men of war, which he had entirely defeated, and taken eight ſhips of the line. Should this report prove true, we may conſider it as an event which will prove entirely deciſive of the war, eſpecially when taken in account with the great ſucceſſes which have lately happened, and are further to be expected in the Weſt-Indies. As the report, however, was not very generally credited, there is much room to fear it may not prove true.

A peace with the Dutch is certainly credited to be in great forwardneſs; and it is hoped this will be ſoon after ſucceeded by a general peace.

Laſt night, at the Jeruſalem, three to one were offered, by a gentleman remarkable for his early intelligence, that the Spaniards had raiſed the ſiege of Gibraltar.

If the accounts which are ſaid to be official are to be depended on, which ſay that the Breſt fleet has ſuffered ſo ſeverely as to prevent their junction with the Spaniards, great national honour and advantage may be expected from the failing of our grand fleet; but if, on the contrary, the intelligence proves falſe, and the Engliſh fleet has to contend with double their number, we ſhall have great reaſon to be anxious for their ſafe return, and glad to truſt to occaſional efforts of individuals to ſupply our garriſon of Gibraltar.

We are credibly informed, accounts arrived in town this morning that the French fleet ſailed from Breſt on Tueſday morning laſt.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 17.

"This day, the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, on the late election for the city of Edinburgh, met for the diſpatch of buſineſs, when the petition of Sir Laurence Dundas, complaining againſt the ſitting Member, was read. Petitions in ſupport of the right of the Corporation, and from the Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh, were alſo read.

"The Counſel for the petitioner, Sir Laurence Dundas, were, Mr *Wight* and Mr *Erſkine*; for the Corporation, Mr *Croſbie*; and for the ſitting Member, Mr *Campbell*, Mr *Hardinge*, and Mr *Anſtruther*.

"Mr *Wight* opened the caſe of the petitioner, and took up near three hours in addreſſing the Committee. He contended, that in the decreet-arbitral, where it ſays, that *thirteen* of the Ordinary, or ſeventeen of the Extraordinary Council may proceed to buſineſs, it meant that thirteen out of the ſeventeen muſt be of the Ordinary Council. He obſerved, that the Magiſtracy conſiſted of twenty-five Ordinary Council, and eight Extraordinary Deacons, *not of the Council*; which, for certain buſineſs, ſpecified in the decreet, were to be called and *adjoined* to the *Corporate Body*. But he properly obſerved, there muſt exiſt a *Corporate Body* before any others can be *joined* to it. He took notice, that when the queſtion reſpecting the *Extraordinary Deacons* having a vote for a Repreſentative to Parliament was laid before Lord Hay, he left it undecided, as it related to the privilege of Parliament; and, therefore, that queſtion came now before the Committee. He went, in the courſe of his ſtating the caſe, through all the proceedings of Mr Millar's and Sir Laurence's elections. *Archer's Hall* was not forgot, but mentioned with more delicacy than ſome of our Engliſh Council would have done. He alſo hinted at a noble Peer, whom, he ſaid, he ſhould not name. He likewiſe contended, that the Lord Provoſt was the only perſon that could appoint the day of election, and that the Sheriff's conduct on the occaſion had been unconſtitutional and illegal.

"Mr *Croſbie* opened, by ſaying he was Counſel for the City of Edinburgh, whoſe privileges were infringed by the illegal proceedings of the Sheriff's colluſion with a factious minority of the Corporation, whoſe conduct he was a little freer with in deſcribing, than Mr Wight. He obſerved, that the Parliament of Scotland, in former times, conſiſted of, *1ſt*, The Clergy, who ſat in their own proper rights; *2dly*, The Barons, whether noble or commoners; and, *3dly*, The Burgeſſes for *Corporate Towns*. When, at the Union, the number of Members for burghs were reduced to fifteen, it was neceſſary to enact ſtatutes to regulate how they were to proceed. The burghs which uſed to ſend one each to the Parliament of Scotland were now in a very different ſituation. Four or five of theſe burghs being claſſed together, choſe each a delegate, and theſe delgates made choice of a member to Parliament. The 16th Geo. II. which mentions the Provoſt's calling a previous meeting, related entirely to theſe boroughs, and not in the leaſt to Edinburgh, who wanted no ſuch regulation, being permitted to ſend a member by itſelf. He remarked, that, in theſe very boroughs, the Delegates were to be choſe by *a corporate body*, Magiſtrates and Town Council. He further obſerved, that, in all thoſe borough elections, the Sheriff muſt be preſent, and read the precept before a vote can be good. He produced an inſtance, where two votes, given before the reading of the precept, were declared null and void.—At Edinburgh the Sheriff had nothing to do, after he had iſſued his precept, but to accept the return, when legally made *by virtue of the precept*. He remarked the partiality and illegallity of the Sheriff's conduct in directing the precept. The Act of Parliament ſays, "to the *Lord Provoſt*," but he altered the words to "*Walter Hamilton, Eſq;*" &c. Nay, he went further; not content with altering, he added, "or the *Chief Magiſtrate*." The precept was iſſued the 11th September. On the 13th, two days after, the changing of the Magiſtracy took place; and, from that day to the 3d of October, the Council was not complete. The Provoſt then prudently appointed the meeting previous to the election, October 5th; and, on the 7th, a repreſentative was elected *by virtue of the precept*, by *a corporate body*; in ſhort, by the juſteſt rules of the law. At this election ſeventeen voted for Sir Laurence Dundas, *all of the Ordinary Council*; and, for Mr Millar, ſeven of the Ordinary Council, to whom were *adjoined* eight Deacons *not of Council*, who, he contended, had no right to vote, either at the election, or any previous ſtep relating thereto. He obſerved, that formerly theſe Deacons had no right to ſit, even when called to Council, but *ſtood* behind the Council: but a civility being ſhewn to Mr Milne a Convenor, (not of Council) a man much beloved, he was indulged to *ſit* by them. This civility by degrees being extended, it has now become a practice that, when called, they all *ſit*, but *not by right*. He obſerved alſo their wanting gowns. He contended, that the Provoſt of Edinburgh was Sheriff, and acted as ſuch in caſes,

capital, without the interference of any other Sheriff; the same power, if he chused. He also mentioned a Sheriff of Linlithgow, by whose partiality Sir Cunnyngham was debarred from voting for want of days older, the Sheriff haftening the election to The Provoft of Edinburgh ftands in the fame as a Sheriff, who, if he chofes, may bring on the mediately, or delay it; and, fince the Union, he has without calling a *previous* Council at all. He faid, for fome time paft, through complaifance, it is cuftomary a previous meeting. This came to pafs through a who being *himfelf candidate*, and, at the fame time, friendfhip with his brethren Magiftrates, called them ious meeting, and civilly afked them when they would fuit; but, in the prefent cafe, the day of election be fixed fooner without confufion, the Council not mplete.

Mr Miller's election they proceeded *without a corporate without the precept*; and even the copy was not rn to the *Chief Magiftrate*, but to the third Bailie; *it read at the election.* Previous to this bufinefs, a the neighbourhood of Edinburgh was taken, under dition, that the landlord was to have no controul, but the keys—[the tranfactions mentioned] The return rong, by faying that the election was done by *virtue precept*, (not copy) and by an *unanimity*, both which *are falfe.* He concluded by obferving, that he was for the city, and in fupport of its privileges; and fubto the confideration of the Committee, *1ft*, whether the fhould not be an act of *a corporate body*? And, *2dly*, they can proceed to fuch a bufinefs *without a precept.* Monday, ten o'clock, Sir Laurence Dundas is to call his fes, and then Mr Erfkine pleads; Mr Millar's Counfel fwer, if time permits. To-day nothing was done but ering Mr Wight and Mr Crofbie, who have finifhed their s."

s day, the foundation-ftone of St Andrew's Church was the Lord Provoft and Magiftrates of this city, who ttended on this occafion by the reverend Miniflers, and Ordinary and Extraordinary Members of Council. An ed plate, containing a narrative of the tranfaction, togewith the coins of his prefent Majefty, were depofited in undation-ftone. St Andrew's Church is fituated in ge-ftreet, oppofite the Phyfician's Hall.

he foundation-ftones of the new clafs room and Elabora for the Profeffor of Chymiftry in this Univerfity, and of ipet wall to be built on the fouth fide of Prince's-ftreet, laid fame day.

pon the plate depofited in the foundation-ftone of St An's Church, was the following infcription:

"This foundation ftone of St Andrew's Church, the firft ed in the extended Royalty, was laid on the 21ft day of ch, in the year 1781, by the Right Honourable David nt, Lord Provoft; Thomas Cleghorn, James Hotchkis, les Wallace, James Haig, Efqrs. Bailies; John Wordie, Dean of Guild; William Scott, Efq; Treafurer of this

Andrew Frazer, Efq; Chief Engineer for Scotland, Arteft; William Pirnie, Mafon."

Complaints having been made by the Dutch prifoners, that r allowance for fubfiftence was rather fcanty, we are inned the States of Holland have remitted one thoufand nds to the Duke of Richmond, to be diftributed among n, in addition to what is allowed by Government.

The N. S. St Antonio Almes, Captain Jacinto Rodovalho, m Lifbon, is arrived in Leith Road, with wine and fruit.

The illuminations on Monday night, on account of the ta St Euftatia, were more general and brilliant in this city fuburbs, than has been known for many years paft. This, great meafure, muft be attributed to the timely notice gi the inhabitants by the Lord Provoft and Magiftrates. The cency and regularity with which the whole was conducted y juftly be afcribed to the fame caufe; for, when matters of at kind are gone about by proper authority, people know how xact; but, when compelled to illuminate by the diftates of a ob, confufion and uproar are the never failing confequences.

By accounts from every part of the country, we are happy find, that the feed time is in very great forwardnefs, even in e places where it was ufually late; and that much more ould have been done, if the farmers had had their feed prepared.

Wednefday laft, a number of recruits for Dalrymple's corps ere fent in boats, from the barracks of Dublin to Poolbeg, in rder to fail for Jamaica.

A ftaff is expected to be eftablifhed in South Carolina, when Lord Cornwallis is to be made Commander in Chief in that rovince, and to be veffed with an unlimited commiffion to carry on the war in the manner he fhall beft approve.

Advices received in Paris from Marfeilles fay, that two houfes had failed for upwards of 160,000 crowns each; that ch was never fcarcer fince the year 1759, than at prefent Good bills at fix months pay after the rate of 25 *per cent.* difcount. The fame advices mention the lofs of the Deux Amis, Rabatfo, from Euftatia, by having fprung a leak, and foundering at fea. The cargo was worth about 30,000 l. Sterl.

From St Maloes we have advice, that an affray happened there on the evening of the 20th ult. between the naval officers gangs and the crew of the Charitie privateer, lately returned from her cruize, whom they endeavoured to impreſs for his Majefty's fervice; and a fmart engagement enfued, in which a Lieutenant and four men were mortally wounded, and two killed outright. The privateer's people fuffered much, and fix of the ringleaders are confined in the Conciergerie, and moft of the others are in irons on board the tenders.

Letters are faid to have been received in Dublin from on board the Shilelah privateer, informing, that a number of the crew had entered into a conſpiracy, and attempted to carry the veſſel to fome port in France; but the Captain, aſſiſted by the remainder of the crew, overpowered the inſurgents, and ſhot the ringleader, who was at the helm; ſoon after which he made a port in England, where he delivered the mutineers to be dealt with according to law.

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, (Ireland) March 9.

"The following circumſtance, we are aſſured, is a fact; and we have been requeſted to make it public, as a caution to people to be careful whom they employ to inoculate their children:—About two months ago, a man, who pretended to great ſkill in phyſic and ſurgery, inoculated 52 children in a certain pariſh in the county of Donegal; when, either from the badneſs of the infection, or ſome other fatal cauſe, 51 of them died."

Extract of a letter from Allen, March 19.

"It was with inexpreſſible joy that the accounts of the ſignal ſucceſs of his Majeſty's arms in the Weſt-Indies, under the command of the gallant Admiral Rodney and General Vaughan, were received at this place by all ranks of people. Lieutenant Grierſon, of his Majeſty's armed tender the Prince William, preſently at this port, having announced the agreeable intelligence by a diſcharge of the guns of the Prince William, received a ſalute in return from ſeveral of the ſhips in the harbour; all of which, in honour of the remarkable inſtance of the ſucceſs of his Majeſty's arms, had their colours diſplayed. At night the town was highly illuminated, and the illuminations of the Prince William, and other ſhips in the harbour, had a moſt beautiful appearance; the whole was concluded with every demonſtration of joy.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

IN one of your late papers, I obſerved Mr Woods's benefit advertiſed. I am not acquainted with that gentleman; but, I hope, for the honour of this city, it will be a good one: At leaſt, if I know any thing of theatrical merit, it ought to be a good one. I have always, Sir, been a profeſſed advocate for the Theatre; becauſe I have always thought, that, under certain limitations, it might be rendered a vehicle of the moſt rational and refined entertainment. During theſe ten or twelve years laſt paſt, I have had occaſion to ſee ſome of the moſt celebrated players in Great Britain. I have ſeen Garrick. I have ſeen your Edinburgh Garrick, Mr Digges; and I have ſeen Mr Woods,—I had almoſt added, with as great pleaſure as either of them. Not that I mean to put either of theſe two laſt-mentioned gentlemen on a level with Mr Garrick. Far from it. Mr Garrick was one of thoſe happy geniuſes who appear, once perhaps in a century, to do honour to their profeſſion, and to human nature. If, however, there be any merit in imitating ſuch an original, Mr Woods has certainly caught more of Mr Garrick's manner than Mr Digges has. Mr Digges is always in the buſkins. Not content with ſaying great things well, he is eternally ſtraining to make every thing great, however little. In Cato, for inſtance, his merit is undeniable. But, what have the tones, and geſtures, and ſeverity of a Roman Senator to do in the character of the young, the gallant, and amiable Douglas? In Wolſey he has perhaps more merit ſtill. But, as he tenders his fame, let him play Valentine no more.

If Mr Woods hath not reached his excellencies, he hath certainly fewer defects. If Mr Digges hath in ſome ſcenes more dignity, Mr Woods hath leſs affectation. If Mr Digges's action be ſometimes more majeſtic, that of Mr Woods is always more natural; and in ſoliloquy, few, I believe, can think aloud with ſo much propriety. Woods is always reſpectable, Digges often awful; but it is the awe which grey hairs inſpire. In one word, Digges ſeems to me to have paſſed his zenith, while Woods is evidently preſſing towards his with ardour. Both, however, when confined to a certain ſphere, appear poſſeſſed of high profeſſional powers. Both appear to be favourites of the Public: And both, I hope, will be equally rewarded. If therefore you think there be any juſtice in theſe remarks, if Mr Woods ever had the good fortune to awaken in you any of the more virtuous ſenſibilities of your nature,—print this, go to his benefit, and oblige

A FRIEND TO THEATRICAL MERIT.

Edin. March 21. 1780

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

FROM all the cares that anxious mortals prove,
From Beauty's power, and ſweet reſiſtleſs Love,
Long had the giddy Strephon wander'd free,—
A friend alone to mirth and liberty.

Inconſtant as the flying breeze
That gently fans the ſhady trees,
And ſtill delights to range;
From fair to fair he idly rov'd,
A ſhape, a face by turns approv'd,
Yet ever priz'd a change.

He ſmil'd at all that am'rous Poets feign,
And ſcorn'd alike the Lover and his pain.
But human bliſs, alas! how frail,
How fleeting all terreſtrial joys!
Sweet Freedom's charms this hour prevail,
The next that happy calm deſtroys.

Cupid exclaim'd, with fond delight,
"Shou'd lovely G——n bleſs the ſight,"
"No more could fancy rove!
"For ever fix'd by Beauty's charms,
"The ſoul muſt yield to ſoft alarms,
"And own the power of love."

Still pleas'd with novelty, the laſſe purſu'd—;
But, when the bright angelic nymph he view'd,
Struck with her form, as by each grace inſpir'd,
He look'd, he lov'd, he wonder'd, and admir'd!
Confeſs'd how much her charms outrival'd fame;
For worth and beauteous G——n were the ſame.

L.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Mar. 21. Mally, Brown, from Montroſe, with goods.
Ceres, Maſon, from Bolton, with barley.
Scalock, Roſs, from Scalock, with wood.
Mercury, Kincaid, from Cana's, with raw ſugar.
And ſundry coaſters with coals.

SAILED,

Adamſon, Lyell, for Perth, with goods.
Fairley, Haldane, for Alemouth, with ditto.
Potts, Tulloch, for Glaſgow, with ditto.

NOTICE.

THE Company which carried on trade under the Firm of BLACKSTOCKS and SCOTT Merchants in Glaſgow, was diſſolved upon the 26th of February laſt; and William Scott, one of the partners, has been appointed and impowered to wind up the Company's affairs, and to collect and grant diſcharges for the debts owing to them.

GLASGOW, MARCH 2d. 1781.

TO BE LET FOR PASTURE, SEASON 1781,
(SHEEP EXCLUDED.)

TWO PARKS or INCLOSURES on that part of Reidenrigg Common, now belonging to Abbot's Grange, lying in the neighbourhood of Falkirk, and ſo very convenient for the tenants of the adjacent Carſes, or for drovers attending the Falkirk tryſts. The Parks are well fenced and watered, and contain in whole about 135 acres.

Apply to Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, or to John Kincaid tenant in Grange, who will ſhow the grounds.

JAMES SCOLLAY Stocking Maker, at BARLIE PILLANS's Brewery, Pleaſance, Edinburgh, who has made the Manufacturing buſineſs his particular ſtudy, takes in any kind of STOCKING-FRAME WORK in the cuſtomary way, to be done from patterns or by directions as may be required, and makes for ſale various kinds.

He hopes to be able to give full ſatisfaction to thoſe who wiſh to encourage honeſt induſtry and the manufacture of their country, as he has had the beſt opportunity of attaining the knowledge of the Stocking Frame Manufacture.

This branch of buſineſs has not been without the countenance of the Honourable Board of Truſtees. But, as to the making of ſuits of ſtocking clothes, it has not had the deſired effect. One great reaſon of it is thoſe gentlemen who purcheſed ſuits of ſtocking-frame work have been charged an extravagant price; and conſequently ſtocking clothes could be purchaſed only by men of fortune.

But, that ſtocking ſuits may be purchaſed by thoſe of ſmaller fortune, J. SCOLLAY propoſes to ſell them on the very loweſt terms: A ſuit of ſtocking frame work may be purchaſed for 1 l. 15 s. or a little more in proportion to the colour and quality; and he knows, from experience, that the purchaſer will have ſatisfaction in the wear.

He has juſt now on hand a good aſſortment of Stockings of his own manufacture, which conſiſt moſtly of fine white thread, which will ſerve the Ladies and Gentlemen for this ſeaſon. There is no defect in the goods; but, to be plain, he is under neceſſity, for want of money, to put them to ſale at and below prime coſt. The ſale will begin Tueſday 3d of April, preciſely at ten o'clock, and continue till all be ſold off.

Thoſe who want to provide themſelves with cheap ſtockings will have an opportunity;—and, whoever comes firſt will have the beſt choice.

By the Stewart-Depute of Kirkcudbright.

AS the Writ of Election is not yet come to the hands of the Stewart-Subſtitute at Kirkcudbright; and as there is reaſon to believe, that the ſame is in the poſſeſſion of certain perſons, who have no title to with-hold it, it is requeſted, that the Writ may be immediately forwarded to the Stewart-Depute at Kirkcudbright: Otherwiſe, thoſe who illegally detain it after this public notice and requiſition, muſt anſwer for the conſequences at their peril.

AN AIRING CHAISE, or DILIGENCE, which holds three paſſengers with great eaſe, continues to ſet out twice a-day (providing there are two paſſengers) at the hours of eleven and one o'clock, from the REPOSITORY STABLES, Edinburgh, which goes to Maitland Bridge, four miles out on the Muſſelburgh road, and returns without ſtopping. Tickets 1 s. 6 d. each. On ſending timeous notice before the hours of ſetting out, directed to J. CLARK at the Repoſitory, the Diligence will be ſent to take up paſſengers at their lodgings, and ſet them down at the ſame. It is intreated paſſengers will be punctual at the hours of ſetting out.

N. B. Furniſhed at the above Stables, Coaches, Poſt-Chaiſes, and Saddle Horſes, on the ſhorteſt notice. Likewiſe, a NEW HEARSE mounted in a moſt elegant manner; mourning Coaches, &c.

DALKEITH SCHOOL.

THE Public GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Dalkeith is now vacant. The income of the Maſter ariſing from a ſalary of 30 l. the value of a good houſe and large garden, and the fees from ſcholars within the pariſh, is better than *eighty pounds* yearly.

But as Dalkeith is moſt commodiouſly ſituated, and was long the ſeat of a flouriſhing ſchool; as the houſe of the maſter is well fitted up for the reception of boarders; and the village, by ſome late improvements, has been rendered more neat and healthy, a well qualified and induſtrious teacher may reaſonably expect to revive the reputation of the ſchool, and to render it, as formerly, a place to which ſtrangers will reſort for education.

Any perſon who purpoſes to offer himſelf as a candidate, is deſired to ſend certificates of his moral character and literary qualifications to Dr Grieve, miniſter of Dalkeith, without loſs of time.

THE Copartnery of *Brown and Croumbie*, Merchants in Haddington, is to be DISSOLVED at Whitſunday next.—Thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Company, eſpecially thoſe whoſe accompts may be over due, are deſired to pay them to John Croumbie, one of the partners, at or before the ſaid term of Whitſunday.—And any who have demands on the Company, are deſired to give in a note of them to the ſaid John Croumbie, at or before the ſaid term, that they may be diſcharged.—Not to be repeated

TO BE LET,

At Broompark, on the ſea coaſt, two miles weſt from Leith,

TWO FIRE ROOMS, with a cloſet in each. They are in a pleaſant healthy ſituation; and, being within 200 yards of the ſea, render them very convenient for ſuch as wiſh to be accommodated with SEA BATHING.

David Roſs indweller there will ſhow the premiſes.

MEETING OF TRUSTEES.

THE TRUSTEES of the Turnpike-roads in the county of Haddington poſſeſſing lands north of the poſt road, are deſired to meet, in the houſe of Mrs Dow innkeeper in Preſtonpans, upon Saturday the 31ſt day of March current, at twelve o'clock mid-day, in order to allocate and diſpoſe of the fund now upon hand.

This notice given in terms of a ſtanding order of the ſaid Truſtees.

JOHN CRAW, Clerk.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the houſe of Mrs Ritchie, on the Shore of Leith, on Friday the 30th March 1781 years, at four o'clock afternoon,

A TENEMENT of LAND lying in the Vinegar Cloſe, Lees-quarter of Leith, poſſeſſed by John Allan carter, and his ſubtenants. Upſet price 37 l. Sterling.

The conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of the town-clerk of Leith.

PARKS TO LET.

To be LET for PASTURE, for Three or Five years,

THE PARKS of BRUNSFIELD, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. Having been long in paſture and in the proprietor's poſſeſſion, they are in good condition; are well ſheltered, affording early paſture; and are at preſent the fartheſt advanced for the ſeaſon of any parks about Edinburgh, the immediate vicinity to which makes them to be attended with ſuperior advantages to a tenant. The entry may be immediately.

Propoſals may be lodged with the proprietor, at Brunſfield; or Hugh Warrender writer in Edinburgh.

FROM OSTEND TO ABERDEEN,

A General Ship to ſail on or before the 15th April,

THE JOHANNA MARIA,

CAPT. NICOLAS FREDERIC HIORTH, a Flemiſh brig, burden 120 tons, is now taking in goods, and has above half her cargo engaged.

For particulars, apply to William Herries, and George Keith, Oſtend.

As ſoon as Captain Hiorth is full, another veſſel will be laid on for Scotland.

AT LONDON FOR LEITH.

THE MARY,

JOHN HAY,

For PETER FARMER Maſter,

Now lying at Hawley and Downe's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, Leith, and all places adjacent, and will poſitively ſail with the firſt convoy.

This ſhip hath excellent accommodation for paſſengers.

Letters addreſſed to the maſter, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouſe, No 1. Swithing's Alley, or to the above Meſſ. Hawley and Downe, will be properly attended to.

PREMIUMS,
For raising and dreſſing FLAX and HEMP.

TRUSTEES-OFFICE, *Edinburgh*, 21*ſt March* 1781.

THE Commiſſioners and Truſtees for Fiſheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, do hereby advertiſe, That they are to give the under-mentioned PREMIUMS for promoting the growth of FLAX and HEMP in the year 1781, viz.

FIRST CLASS.

Diſtrict.

1. To be diſtributed among the perſons who ſhall ſow, raiſe, and dreſs the greateſt quantities of Flax, or Hemp, in the counties of Fife, Kinroſs, Perth, and Forfar, at the rate of twenty ſhillings Sterling for every Scots ſtatute acre, a ſum not exceeding L. 300 0 0
2. To be diſtributed, in like manner, in the counties of Clackmannan, Linlithgow, Stirling, Dunbarton, Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr, - - 250 0 0
3. To be diſtributed, in like manner, in the counties of Kincardine, Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, and Nairn, 150 0 0
4. To be diſtributed, in like manner, in the counties of Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, - - - 100 0 0
5. To be diſtributed, in like manner, in the counties of Dumfries, Wigton, Peebles, and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, - - - 100 0 0
6. To be diſtributed, in like manner, in the counties of Inverneſs, Roſs, Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithneſs, Argyle, Bute, Orkney, and in the Weſtern Iſles, 100 0 0

L. 1000 0 0

N. B. No Premium to be allowed for leſs than an acre, nor where the produce ſhall be leſs than 25 ſtones Avoirdupois weight of clean ſkutched flax from each acre, excepting in that diviſion of the county of Lanark called the Lower Ward of Clydeſdale, the counties of Dunbarton and Renfrew, and the 5th and 6th diſtricts before mentioned, where eighteen ſtones of flax from an acre will entitle to a premium.

SECOND CLASS.

To be diſtributed amongſt the perſons who ſhall ſave the greateſt and beſt quantities of Lintſeed or Hempſeed, fit for ſowing, at the rate of 1 s. per peck, Linlithgow barley meaſure. No premium to be allowed for leſs than 20 pecks. - - - - L. 700 0 0

N. B. No premium will be allowed for Flax purchaſed while growing, unleſs where the ſeller is a competitor, and has had his flax ſurveyed by the Board's officer. Every competitor muſt take notice, that unleſs his dreſſed flax has been either inſpected by ſome of the Board's officers, or certified by two or more perſons of character to be ſufficiently cleaned, fit for the heckle, no premium will be allowed: And where the whole gainers in any of the diſtricts upon the *Firſt Claſs* ſhall appear to be entitled from their returns, to more money than is allotted, no one perſon or company will be allowed premium for more than *ſix acres*, as the Truſtees do not mean to pay more than the ſums advertiſed, neither do they think it ſafe to tempt people to ſow greater quantities of ground with flaxſeed than can be conveniently managed.

Every perſon or company, intending to compete for theſe premiums, muſt lodge in this office, on or before the firſt day of June next, an intimation of his intention, in the following form, viz.

" I (the name, deſignation, and place of reſidence of the competitor to be here inſerted), do hereby adviſe, that in the month of laſt, I ſowed pecks of Lintſeed (or hempſeed), upon acres roods and falls of ground, in the farm of pariſh of and ſhire of , with the produce of which I intend to compete for the premiums publiſhed for the raiſing and dreſſing of Flax and Hemp."

(The ſubſcription here.)

And, on or before the 1ſt day of Auguſt, 1781, every competitor upon the Firſt Claſs, muſt lodge in this office an affidavit, in the following form, viz.

" At the day of one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty years, in preſence of one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of Peace for the ſhire of , compeared (the name, deſignation, and place of reſidence of the competitor to be here inſerted), and made oath, That there was ſown pecks of Lintſeed (or Hempſeed) in the month of 1781, upon acres roods, and falls of ground, in the farm of pariſh of and ſhire of : That the produce thereof was, in clean ſkutched Flax (or Hemp) fit for the heckle, ſtones, Avoirdupois weight; the whole of which, and every part thereof, was raiſed and dreſſed for his ſole behoof (or purchaſed by him while growing, and dreſſed for his ſole behoof.)"

(The competitor to ſubſcribe here.)

(The Juſtice to ſubſcribe here.)

Every competitor upon the Second Claſs, muſt lodge in this office before the 10th day of March 1782, an intimation of the quantity, Linlithgow barley-meaſure, of Lintſeed fit for ſowing, ſaved by him, that enquiry may be made as to the quality thereof. And after the ſowing ſeaſon is over, every competitor muſt alſo tranſmit to this office an affidavit before a Juſtice of Peace, mentioning the quantity of Lintſeed he had, and how the ſame was diſpoſed of.

No perſon will be allowed to compete, except where intimations and affidavits are regularly lodged, as before directed. And every competitor muſt take care to be exact in aſcertaining the meaſure of his flax-ground, at making his intimation, as any variation afterwards will not be admitted.

The gainers will be determined, and the premiums paid, as ſoon as poſſible after the proper certificates are lodged, and the neceſſary enquires made for correcting miſtakes, and checking frauds.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT ARBUTHNOT, Secretary.

☞ By the act of Parliament, 24th George II. all Flax and Hemp of the growth of Scotland muſt be ſold by the ſtone of 16 lib. weight Avoirdupoiſe, under the penalty of 5 l. Sterling.

N. B. No competitor will be allowed any premium for the lintſeed ſaved, if it ſhall appear that the ſame was ſold for making into oil. And all Lintſeed that has been kiln-dried is, in a particular manner, debarred from any premium.

AN AREA FOR BUILDING.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 27th March inſtant, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock in the afternoon, That AREA in Queen's Street, New Town of Edinburgh, adjoining to the weſt end of the houſe which belonged to the late Lord Chief Baron.

For further particulars, apply to Walter Scott writer to the ſignet, who has powers to conclude a private bargain.

At CARRON for LONDON,
To ſail March 28. 1781.

THE Carron Shipping Company's Veſſel the PAISLEY, *John Gardiner* Maſter, mounting 20 eighteen-pounders, and men anſwerable.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Mr G. Hamilton, Glaſgow; Mr John Learmonth, Leith; or to the Carron Shipping Company at Carron Wharf.

N. B. The Carron veſſels are fitted out in the moſt complete manner for defence, at a very conſiderable expence, and are well provided with ſmall arms. Able-bodied Landmen, who are deſirous to ſerve on board theſe ſhips for 3 years certain, will meet with the beſt encouragement, and be protected. All mariners, recruiting parties, ſoldiers upon furlow, and all other ſteerage paſſengers, who have been accuſtomed to the uſe of fire arms, and will engage to aſſiſt in defending themſelves, ſhall be accommodated with their paſſage to or from London, upon ſatisfying the maſters for their proviſions, which in no inſtance ſhall exceed 10 s. 6 d. ſterling.

The Carron veſſels ſail regularly as uſual, without waiting for convoy; and goods are received and forwarded from Leith by Mr J. Learmonth.

DESERTERS

From the South Fencible Regiment, lying at Ayr, 13th March 1781,

WALTER MITCHELL, 5 feet 9 inches and a half high, 22 years of age, brown complection, long viſage, grey eyes, and light brown hair, born in Newton in the county of Mid Lothian, by trade a labourer, but had worked as a collier.

WILLIAM SMITH, 5 feet 8 inches high, 21 years of age, brown complection, round viſage, grey eyes, and light brown hair; alſo born at Newton, as above, by trade a labourer, but had worked as a collier.

Whoever will apprehend and ſecure the above deſerters in any of his Majeſty's jails in Great Britain, ſhall receive ONE GUINEA of reward, over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament for apprehending deſerters.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday next,

THAT commodious and well-frequented INN,

called PRESS, being the only Inn where Poſt Chaiſes are kept between Berwick and Dunbar; and about 160 acres of LAND, lying around the Inn, all well incloſed.—As alſo, The FARM of PRESS, being between five and ſix hundred acres, partly incloſed.—The lands are of a deep and excellent ſoil; they are ſituated in the pariſh of Coldingham and county of Berwick, about four miles from Eyemouth, and twelve from Berwick.

Any perſon or perſons inclining to take a leaſe of the premiſſes, either jointly or ſeparately, may apply to Sir John Hume of Renton, Bart. the proprietor, or to John Renton writer in Eyemouth.

FARM in the County of Angus to LET.

TO be SET, for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed on, and entered to at Whitſunday next, The MAINS OF BALLACHIE, of about two hundred Scots acres, all completely dreſſed, incloſed and ſub-divided. There is a genteel and commodious dwelling-houſe, garden, and well-ſtocked pigeon-houſe, with a complete court of ſlated farm houſes, all lately built; and the farm is diſtant about two miles from Montroſe, and the ſame from Brechin, conſiderable market-towns.

For further particulars, apply to Charles Greenhill, at Beauchamp, near Brechin.

TOLLS TO BE LET.

ROADS to be made and TRUSTEES to meet at Kilmarnock.

THE TOLLS and DUTIES payable at the Toll Bars at Townhead of Irvine, Kirkford of Stewarton, Townend, Strandhead and Gallowknow of Kilmarnock, and Kingſwell, are to be let for one year, commencing upon the 12th of May next, by way of Public Roup, within the Council Chamber of Kilmarnock, upon Friday the 23d day of March 1781, at twelve o'clock mid-day. The truſtees for the roads upon which the ſaid Toll-bars are ſituated, and for the roads in the pariſhes of Dundonald, Kilmaurs, Finwick, and Kilmarnock, are deſired to meet at ten o'clock forenoon of that day, in the houſe of Mrs Paton Inn-keeper in Kilmarnock.

And all perſons in arrear of high-road money in theſe pariſhes for the year 1780 and preceedings, are deſired to pay the ſame, between and ſaid meeting to William Brown writer in Kilmarnock.

All perſons willing to contract for upholding in good repair, for ſeven years, the turnpike road from Beanſburn, to Floakbridge,——and for making a new road, from the ſouth corner of Dean Park dyke by Walſtoun, towards the great road leading from Galſton to Kingſwell, ſo far as the ſame lies in the pariſh of Kilmarnock, and which is to be formed 24 feet, and metalled 10 feet in breath and 12 inches thick in the middle, declining to ten inches at the ſides,——and for widening Floakbridge, and the brigdes on the north and ſouth ſides of Kingſwell, ſo as to be 12 feet clear in the paſſage alongſt theſe bridges,——and for making a cauſeway from Gallowknow to Beanſburn; and another cauſeway from the croſe of Kilmarnock to the bridge in the Town Green; are deſired to lodge eſtimates of the expences thereof, between and the ſaid meeting of Truſtees, in the hands of the ſaid William Brown.

TOLLS TO LET, AND MEETING OF TRUSTEES.

TO be LET, by public roup, upon Monday the 30th day of April next, in the houſe of Mrs Buchan vintner in Greenlaw, the DUTIES exigible at the following Toll Bars, viz. Soutrahill or Deanburn, Cleekimin, Midburn, Heckſpathdean, Rowieſtonbank, Fairburn Mill, and Coldſtream Bridge, in the county of Berwick.——And, upon Tueſday the 1ſt day of May, the Spring General Meeting of the Truſtees for putting into execution the laws reſpecting the turnpike-roads and Coldſtream Bridge in the ſaid county is to be held at Greenlaw, in Mrs Buchan's, for the purpoſe of approving of the ſett of the Toll Bars the preceding day, and to conſider of other buſineſs of importance that will be laid before the Meeting; and therefore, it is expected the Truſtees will attend by ten o'clock.

N. B. Perſons intending to offer for any of the above Toll Bars muſt bring cautioners along with them, otherwiſe they will not be preferred.

SALMON FISHINGS, LANDS, AND HOUSES,
At and contiguous to Inverneſs, FOR SALE.

TO be expoſed to public voluntary roup and ſale, in different lots, within the houſe of John Etles vintner in Inverneſs, on Tueſday the 8th day of May next to come, at twelve o'clock at noon, The Half-coble Salmon-fiſhing on the river Neſs, the large Park, Garden, Ground, and Houſes on the weſt ſide of the ſaid river, with the Houſes, Feus, and other heritable ſubjects in the town of Inverneſs, which belonged to the deceaſed William Fraſer town-clerk of Inverneſs.

And, at the time of the next Autumn Circuit at Inverneſs, the particular day to be afterwards ſpecified, there will be expoſed to ſale, within the houſe of the ſaid John Etles, the Lands of BUGHT, and Bleachfield thereof, which alſo belonged to the ſaid deceaſed William Fraſer, pleaſantly ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river Neſs, contiguous to the Iſland, and within a ſhort walk of the town. There is a neat modern manſion-houſe on the lands, conſiſting of nine fire-rooms and a kitchen, elegantly finiſhed with barns, byres, ſtables, and coach-houſe.

Copies of the rental, and inventories of the progreſs, will be ſhown by Mr John Grant factor of Ferntoſh, at Ryefield, and by James Fraſer writer to the ſignet.

A conſiderable part of the price will be allowed to remain in the hands of the purchaſers, on proper ſecurity, if they ſo incline.

SEATON PARKS TO BE SOLD.

UPON Wedneſday the 9th day of May next, there will be expoſed to public roup and ſale, within the houſe of Joſeph Mitchell vintner in Aberdeen, at four o'clock afternoon, the Eaſt Lot and Incloſures of the Lands of SEATON, with the Brick and Tyle Work thereon, belonging to the heirs of the Late Lady Diana Middleton of Seaton, lying within the pariſh of Old Aberdeen, and county of Aberdeen, and upon the eaſt ſide of the high road leading from Old Aberdeen to the Bridge of Don, conſiſting altogether of about 108 Scots acres, arable and paſture.

In caſe of no offerers for the whole of theſe Lands in one lot, they will be ſubdivided, and immediately expoſed to ſale in four ſeveral lots.—— Lot I. will comprehend the Brick Kilns and Square Park.—Lot II. the Burnt-rigs and Fountainbleau Parks.—Lot III. The Bank and Drum Parks.—and Lot IV. Hervie's Croft, and the Houſes on the Hill-head, with the feu-duty payable by the heritors of Nether Don for their ſalmon cellars—as the ſaid Lots will be more particularly deſcribed and laid down upon a plan to be ſhewn for that purpoſe.

Theſe lands are very pleaſantly ſituated, and command a very fine proſpect; and, from their vicinity to the town of Aberdeen, and their lying alongſt the foreſaid high road, and near the mouth of the river Don, they are capable of conſiderable improvements in various reſpects.

At the ſame time, there will be expoſed to ſale, a TENEMENT of FORELAND in the Gallowgate of Aberdeen, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Moſeley ſilk-dreſſer.

The progreſs of writs, articles of roup, and a plan and particular rental of the foreſaid lands of Seaton, are to be ſeen in the hands of Dr William Thom advocate in Aberdeen; and copies of the articles and rental in the hands of Mr William Tytler, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; to either of whom application may be made for information in regard to the upſet prices and any other particulars.

At DENOVAN BLEACHFIELD,
By Falkirk, 1781.

ALEXANDER COLVIN bleaches Cloth at the following prices, viz. All plain linen wrought in a

Per Yard.		Per Yard.
900 reed and under at 2 d. halfp.	1500 and 1600,	4 d.
1000, 1100, and 1200, 3 d.	1700, and all above,	5 d.
1300 and 1400, 3 d. halfp.		

And all kinds of Figured Linen, Tweels, Cambricks, Cottons, &c. at reaſonable prices.

CLOTH for this Field is taken in at Edinburgh by George Anderſon merchant, and William Dawſon merchant, both in the Lawn Market, and by Daniel Millar merchant, in the Canongate; at Leith, by Robert Williamſon merchant; at Kirkliſton, by David Allan diſtiller; at Queensferry, by James Brown merchant; at Borrowſtounneſs by James Addiſon ſenior, merchant; at Linlithgow, by Stephen Mitchel merchant; at Falkirk, by John Gourlay merchant; at Stirling, by William Chriſtie merchant; at Down, by Peter Smith merchant; at Crieff, by John Stewart merchant; at Culroſs, by William Dryſdale weaver; at Alloa, by James Allan ſurveyor, and John Blaw weaver; at Kilſyth, by Alexander Macfougal merchant; at Carron, by Mrs Macfarlane; at Carron Shore, by Hannah Burlas; at Cumbernauld, by William Finlay merchant; and at the Bleachfield. At all which places receipts will be given.

No yarn bleached at this field this ſeaſon.

AREAS TO BE FEUED FOR BUILDING IN ST JAMES'S SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

THE ſituation of this Square is dry and healthy; it is ſheltered by the buildings of the New Town from the weſt wind, well known there to blow with uncommon violence from that quarter; it is out of the reach of the ſtench of the butchers ſhambles, ſo intolerable to the neighbourhood in the ſummer months; it has an extenſive proſpect over the adjacent fields, over the frith of Forth, and almoſt over the whole coaſt of Fife, and is near agreeable walks and airings in the country; it is near to ſeveral churches, to the public markets, the Theatre-Royal, and the Aſſembly-Room now projected; it is cloſe adjoining to that elegant and uſeful building the Regiſter Office, in which the whole gentlemen of the law are concerned; it is nearer to the College, to the High School, to the Parliament Houſe, the Banks, the General Poſt-Office, and to the other public Offices of Cuſtoms, Exciſe, &c. &c. than any part of the New Town, (a very few houſes excepted,) and a ſhort agreeable walk from the Royal Botanic Garden. Beſides theſe local advantages, *the feuars of this Square will be free of the land-tax, miniſters ſtipend, ſtent on trade, impoſt on liquors, and of the many other impoſitions, to which the inhabitants within the Royalty of the city of Edinburgh are ſubject.* There is plenty of good water in the ground, to be had at a ſmall expence; and all the feuars are to be taken bound to contribute their proportion to the public police of the ſquare, viz. Scavengers, lamps, &c.

ALSO to be FEUED, a number of AREAS for building, on the lower ground near St James's Square, which is alſo without the Royalty, and of conſequence free of all taxes and impoſitions as above. Theſe areas are remarkably well adapted for ſhops, warehouſes, wine cellars, &c.

A plan of the Square, and of the ſtreets where the other buildings are propoſed, is to be ſeen in the hands of Walter Ferguſon writer, the proprietor, at his houſe firſt ſtorey Gavinloch's land, head of Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, who will inform of the terms of feuing, and every other particular relative to the premiſſes.

PASTURE GRASS, and an extenſive MUIR

To be LET by public roup, upon the ground of the lands after mentioned, on Monday the 2d of April 1781, beginning at eleven o'clock forenoon, at Arneil.

I.

THE Farm of ARNEIL, lately poſſeſſed by the deceaſed James Wilſon, pleaſantly ſituated upon the coaſt of the Frith of Clyde, about four miles northwards of Saltcoats, conſiſting of 722 acres, or thereby; well incloſed, fenced, and ſub-divided, affording the fineſt paſture for cattle in the weſt of Scotland. Theſe lands are to be ſet in lots.

II.

Several INCLOSURES of the low grounds of Croſbie, lately poſſeſſed by Meſſrs Bell and M'Cree. The above lands are to be ſet for paſture graſs for the enſuing ſeaſon, by roup.

III.

The MUIR OF CROSBIE, conſiſting of about 1200 acres, incloſed with a good ſtone-dyke, and affording excellent paſture for ſheep; Alſo, the large incloſure of ſaid lands of Croſbie, called Dykes-park, conſiſting of 156 acres good arable land, one end of which adjoins the ſaid Muir, are to be let, by private bargain, for any term not exceeding nineteen years, and may be entered to immediately. The tackſman of this lot may be accommodated with the preſent ſtock of good ſheep thereon, conſiſting of about forty-five ſcores, at a reaſonable price.

N. B. Alſo, a quantity of CUT TIMBER, moſtly Aſh and Elm, is to be ſold by roup, in lots, at CROSBIE, on Tueſday the 3d of April, beginning at eleven o'clock forenoon.

For further particulars apply to Mr John Tait, writer to the ſignet, James Galbreath at Croſbie, (who will ſhow the grounds) or to William Brown, writer in Kilmarnock.

TO be SOLD, by roup or auction, within John's Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 4th day of July 1781, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of CARGEN, lying in

the pariſh of Traquair, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, about three meaſured miles from Dumfries.

It conſiſts of about 720 Engliſh acres of exceeding fine rich loamy ſoil, laid out in the beſt manner, well watered, and ſubdivided with hedges, dykes, and ditches, and belts of planting from 60 to 70 feet wide. About 25 acres are planted in this manner with fir, oak, aſh, beech, and elm, which, with the hedges, are all in the moſt healthy and thriving condition, from five to twenty-five years old. The farm-houſes are in good repair, being all lately built.

The eſtate lies on a declivity, facing ſouth and ſouth-eaſt, along the banks of the river Nith, which is navigable for a good way above it. It has within itſelf an inexhauſtible fund of manure called Sea Sleetch, which, from experience, has been found equal, if not ſuperior to any other for raiſing all kinds of corn and graſs.

Near the centre of the eſtate is ſituated the Manſion-houſe, Garden, and Orchard, contiguous, pleaſantly ſituated. The orchard ſtored with the beſt fruit-trees, ſtandards as well as eſpalliers, all in healthy and thriving condition. Near the houſe, there is a complete court of offices conſiſting of barns, granary, ſtables, byres, ſheds and ſtraw, hog and poultry yards, and other conveniencies fit for the accommodation of a gentleman's family.

The preſent rent of the eſtate about 677 l. yearly. It holds of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. of feu-duty, except a ſmall pendicle which holds of the Crown. The valuation is 625 l. Scots. The Landlord is bound to pay the whole public burdens, which are the ceſs, the above-mentioned feu-duty, 2 l. 8 s. 10¼ d. of ſtipend, and 1 l. 3 s. 0½ d. of ſchool ſalary. The teinds were valued in 1755, and the heritor has a tack thereof from the Crown, current till Lammas 1789.

As alſo, to be SOLD, time and place foreſaid, the SUPERIORITY of the Eight-merk Land of DRUM, lying in the barony and pariſh of New Abbey, and ſtewartry foreſaid, which gives a freehold qualification in the county. The vaſſal pays a feu-duty of 13 s. 4 d. Sterling.

William Campbell writer to the ſignet will ſhew the title-deeds, rental, current leaſes, and conditions of ſale. Copies of the conditions of ſale, and inventory of writs, will be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Goldie writer in Dumfries. And thoſe who wiſh for further information may apply to them, or Mr Ludovick Grant, accomptant in Edinburgh.

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